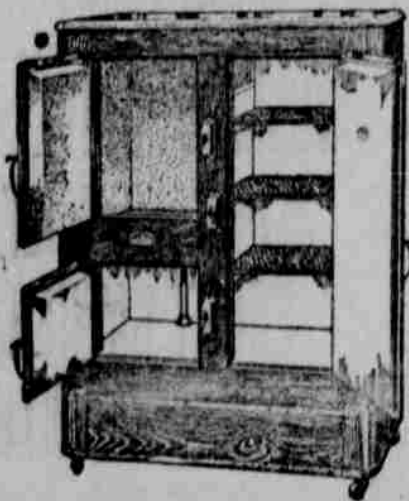


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eral points the attacking Russians have crossed the Dnieper and Stry rivers, and farther south they are approaching the Strypa river.

The victories are attributable largely to the avalanche of gun fire. The operations began in the vicinity of Olyka, where skirmishing has been frequent lately. Both sides appeared to have been feeling for a weak spot in their opponents' line. The Russian advance from this point, which is twenty-five miles from Lutsk, was accomplished in two and one-half days. During the long period of inactivity the Russians constructed strong fortifications in this section. The topography of the country also formed strong natural defenses.

Military observers regard the operation as an extraordinary brilliant achievement and emphasize the able leadership of General Brusiloff, who conducted the Carpathian campaign and made a record for prisoners, guns and munitions captured.

### HUGHES LEADS CONTEST FOR NOMINATION ON FIRST TWO BALLOTS

(Continued From Page One.)

you. I name for your consideration and your votes Theodore Roosevelt as president of the United States.

"One Great American." The first applause came when Senator Fall referred to Colonel Roosevelt, without mentioning his name, as a "colonial figure of American manhood" and "one great American." The noise subsided and then in a few words Senator Fall concluded his speech at 5:08 o'clock by mentioning the name "Theodore Roosevelt." The racket began. It appeared to be largely a gallery demonstration, the great body of the delegates remaining seated.

The Roosevelt workers distributed flags and "T. R." pennants in the galleries. Some few delegates on the floor joined in but the great majority remained in their chairs.

The Eternal Feminine. A handsome woman in the first row of the east balcony tore from a hotel flag and swung it overhead. Two officers pushed through the jam and strove to stop her. She snatched the flag in her arms and refused to surrender it. Suddenly the big flag slipped from her hands and fell to the floor of the hall. The woman placed her hand to the trim of her hair and bowed low to the retreating officers.

The hand swung into the "Star Spangled Banner" and the crowd cheered until the windows rattled. Then it played "America" and a mighty chorus joined.

Harding Lets Them Roar. Chairman Harding stood behind the speakers' table and smilingly watched the demonstration. When the flag incident occurred he brought his gavel down as he later explained, not in any attempt to interfere with the demonstration but to call the attention of the police to the looting of the decorations.

A count at 5:13, made by several persons, showed seventy-six delegates on their feet, as demonstrators, but many others stood on the chairs to watch the show.

Surfing to the Fore. Catherine Rutherford, a Chicago suffrage leader, jumped into the

press stand and, waving two flags, led a part of the demonstration. In a black gown, cut low, and wide black straw hat, from under whose brim showed a mass of iron-gray hair, she made a striking picture and the crowd roared.

The demonstration on the floor did not seem to grow but the galleries kept up a deafening roar in which women easily were the leaders.

Women in the far galleries began tearing the flags from the decorations and waving them.

Doffs Her Millinery. Soon Mrs. Rutherford threw off her hat and, laughing and cheering, led a fresh outburst.

North Carolina lifted its section standard and marched. Nevada and New Mexico followed, while the din grew in volume. Soon from the galleries came the steady beat of "We want Teddy."

The roll call went on and former Senator Emerson Collins presented the name of Governor Brumbaugh.

The roll call went on to the end without other candidates being offered.

Five Minutes for Secondings. Senator Wadsworth of New York then moved his special rule to allow five minutes for two second speeches for the same candidates and two minutes each for any others. Amid shouts of "Good! good!" the rule was adopted.

Delegate Weinberg of Frederick, Md., made a speech seconding Governor Whitman's nomination of Justice Hughes.

Judge Hynum of North Carolina and E. W. Hunt of California, made seconding speeches for Root.

Seconding Burton Nomination. J. M. Mecken of North Carolina made a seconding speech for former Senator Burton. Frank H. Stewart of Arizona seconded the Burton nomination.

Edward P. Morrow of Kentucky seconded the nomination of Fairbanks.

Ernest London of Minnesota seconded the nomination of Cummins.

Former Senator S. E. Wilson of South Dakota also seconded the Cummins nomination.

Crowd Gets Hungry. The crowd was getting restless and a delegate demanded to know whether there would be recess for dinner.

A. M. Stevenson, "Big Steve," then seconded the nomination of Roosevelt.

Verona Representative Thomas S. Wilson of North Carolina seconded the nomination of Senator Weeks of Massachusetts.

Former Representative McGuire of Oklahoma also seconded the nomination of Senator Weeks, and so did W. O. Emory, a negro of Georgia.

More Cheers for Colonel. There was a wild demonstration for the colonel as "Big Steve" closed and Chairman Harding announced that he proposed to recognize nine others to second the Roosevelt nomination. Former Senator Marion Butler of North Carolina was the first of the nine.

Robert M. Follock of North Dakota seconded the nomination of La Follette, and W. S. Ware of Pennsylvania seconded the nomination of Brumbaugh.

William Foster of Pennsylvania, former ambassador to Italy, and Henry A. Whitaker of Maryland, had spoken for the colonel when the Roosevelt speeches were interrupted.

The seconding speeches were then closed without hearing the Roosevelt ten.

### JUSTICE HUGHES MAINTAINS SECLUSION

Washington, June 9.—The balloting at Chicago did not interrupt the seclusion in which Justice Hughes is spending convention week. He was in his office at his residence throughout the day, busy with court work. He had no callers.

When news of the adjournment came, his secretary said there was no statement to make.

### ROOSEVELT BEGINS TO PULL HIS WIRES

Oyster Bay, June 9.—Immediately after the adjournment of the republican convention tonight Colonel Roosevelt assumed personal direction of the progressive convention through his lieutenants over the long distance telephone. He expected to be up most of the night making plans for tomorrow.

Colonel Roosevelt was kept in close touch with the balloting in Chicago by progressive leaders over the telephone and by the newspaper corre-

spondents at Oyster Bay. He appeared well pleased with the result of the second ballot which left Hughes far short of enough delegates to win the nomination.

Colonel Roosevelt feels that the Hughes adherents will not be able to gain further strength on succeeding ballots and he seemed to attach significance to the fact that it was Senator Penrose who moved for an adjournment.

The progressive national convention is becoming restless. Colonel Roosevelt admitted tonight. Telephone calls for him have come from Chicago every hour and almost every half hour during the day. The party leaders who are attending the convention have pressed insistently for information as to how much longer they must wait before making a nomination. Colonel Roosevelt responded, in effect, to each appeal by advising delay and proposing that the progressives wait until some definite action was taken by the republicans.

Colonel Roosevelt still refused to indicate his attitude in regard to the nomination of a separate ticket by the progressives. It is the general opinion in Oyster Bay tonight, however, that unless the republicans "show a spirit of accommodation" the progressives undoubtedly will place a third ticket in the field.

Colonel Roosevelt appeared to be deeply interested tonight when he was informed by telephone of the result of the first ballot in the republican convention. He declined, however, to make any comment and said he probably would have no statement tonight.

It is the belief of Mr. Roosevelt that the maximum of Hughes' strength was reached on the second ballot and that his own chances of getting the nomination were thereby increased.

### WHITMAN SAYS HUGHES WILL BE NAMED TODAY

Auditorium, Chicago, June 9.—Governor Whitman of New York tonight asserted that Hughes would be nominated tomorrow.

"The peace conference tonight will be futile," he said. "There is no prospect of an agreement and Justice Hughes will be named as standard bearer of the republicans tomorrow on the third or fourth ballot."

"I hesitate to predict the results of the conference tonight," said George W. Perkins.

### CHAVEZ HANGED FOR MURDER OF SHERIFF

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)

Phoenix, Ariz., June 9.—N. R. Chavez was hanged at the state prison at Florence at 2:15 o'clock this afternoon for the murder of Deputy Sheriff Charles E. King at Jerome, August 27, 1910. Chavez got drunk and announced his intention of killing somebody. He went home and emptied his revolver through the side of the building. The deputy went to investigate. Chavez deliberately shot him in the back.

By appeals, reprieves and other delays the date of execution has been postponed from time to time for nearly six years.

### SOCIALIST LEADER ACCUSED OF TREASON

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)

Amsterdam, June 10 (via London).—A dispatch received from Berlin says that Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the socialist leader, who has been in custody since May 1, when he was arrested in connection with the May-day demonstration, is accused of treason and that his trial probably will begin within a few days before the Berlin military court.

### VETERAN RAILROAD MAN ATTENDS CONVENTION

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)

Denver, June 9.—Joshua A. Leach, better known as "Dad" Leach, attended the convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers here today. Leach, aged 74, formed the first local organization of firemen at Port Jervis, N. Y., from which developed the present organization of 88,000 members.

### Body of American Identified.

Columbus, N. M., June 9.—The body of the American truckman killed by a Mexican in the Mexican town of El Valle several days ago has been identified as that of Theodore Bagley of New York City, according to dispatches here today from field headquarters. After an investigation, military authorities released the Mexican who shot the truckman, it being asserted that the American was seeking to enter the Mexican's house at the time.

### Message From Li Yuan Hung.

Peking, June 9.—President Li Yuan Hung has received from President Wilson a message of condolence with Madam Yuan Shi Kai and the Chinese people and expressing wishes for the continued prosperity of China under the new regime. President Li Yuan Hung replied, thanking the American executive and expressing the hope that under his guidance American ideals would be realized and the nation prosper.

### Wife Murdered Doomed.

Cheyenne, Wyo., June 9.—The state board of pardons today refused a commutation of sentence to William Flanders, under sentence to hang June 18. Flanders was convicted of murdering his wife in Crook county. The action of the board removes the last hope of saving Flanders.

### Germans Repulsed.

Paris, June 9.—The Germans have launched a general attack along the entire front on the right bank of the Meuse and have penetrated the French line at one point, but were repulsed elsewhere with heavy losses, according to an official statement issued by the war office today.

### Gerard Repudiates Interview.

Berlin, June 9 (By Wireless to Sayville).—Delegates representing German towns and industrial districts discussing the supply of food for the populous centers. It was stated that the difficulties experienced, arising mainly from local causes, have been removed.

## IMPORTANCE OF PURE MILK IS CLEARLY SHOWN

Speaker Before National Gathering, Recited Decrease of Mortality in Cincinnati Resulting From Reforms.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)

Cincinnati, June 9.—In an address before the American Association of Medical Milk Inspectors today, Dr. J. H. Landis, of Cincinnati, discussing "Pure Milk—Its Influence on a Municipality's General Health Rate," devoted himself chiefly to presenting facts tending to show that the reduction in the death rate of a municipality brought about by the purification of its milk supply is practically the same as that caused by its change from a polluted to a pure water supply. In Cincinnati, he said, the average yearly saving of lives by compelling a pure milk supply was 453.

"Wholesale assassination of Cincinnati's infant population," he said, "has been carried on for years, when the milk industry was largely in the hands of dairymen who fed their cows almost exclusively on distillery slops. Cows were chained with their noses in a slop trough from the time they were received in the farm until they passed into the hands of the butcher. The dairy barns were dark and reeking with liquid manure. The cows were plastered with this material, as were many of the workmen, and the finished product had a generous supply when it reached the consuming public. What had been accomplished in changing these conditions had been chiefly made possible by employing on full time as health officers competent specialists under a non-partisan board of health."

### Conditions Are Changed.

The Cincinnati plan eliminated milk inspection by a physician on part time and placed it in the hands of a graduate in veterinary medicine on full time. R. B. Hume, D. V. S., an employee of the United States bureau of animal industry, was chosen and to his industry, honesty and courage the results are largely due.

One of the Cincinnati regulations gives the health officer the authority to dump milk that shows visible sediment in the container. This regulation was rigidly enforced against those who persistently fought all attempts at improvement. Milk permits were revoked, and in numerous instances prosecution in police court drew fines ranging from \$25 to \$400. In a few instances, respected gentlemen had opportunities in the quiet of the city jail to meditate on the uncertainties of a milk producer's career. Formerly prosecution meant a little temporary, cheap notoriety with a tinge of martyrdom thrown in; now, if a man is arrested for some other gross violation of the regulations, he loses caste in his community and is classified as a cheap crook or a "bonehead."

Compelling proprietors of restaurants, saloons, hotels, etc., to serve milk to customers in the original sealed package met with the unequalled approval of the public.

Opposition to pasteurization was pronounced at first, but as the present time if anyone desired to start a riot backed exclusively by the milk industry, the one sure way would be to try to eliminate pasteurization in Cincinnati. Through pasteurization the dealers have practically eliminated all waste and have completely escaped outbreaks of milk-borne infection, with attendant loss of trade. In over a year not one case of typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever or septic sore throat has been traced to an infected dairy or to an ice cream manufactory.

### No Chances Taken.

No chances were taken in having pasteurization hung up indefinitely to the courts of Ohio. Offenses such as dirty bottles and visible sediment in milk can be seen by court officers and appeal to them. When those opposed to pasteurization slipped up on either of these regulations, instead of receiving a warning they faced an irate court. Fines and lawyers' fees constituted an appeal to reason that quickly convinced them of the soundness of the strategy. At present every drop of milk on the Cincinnati market, with the exception of that produced under the supervision of the milk commission of the Academy of Medicine, is pasteurized, and we believe that time will demonstrate that pasteurization will have a marked influence on the incidence of tuberculosis.

### In conclusion, Dr. Landis said:

"With wooden floors in barns rapidly being replaced by concrete floors and feeding troughs, and with all barns receiving adequate light and air, the type of dairymen resembling the 'Man With the Hoe' has disappeared. Drinking milk in Cincinnati has ceased to be extra-hazardous occupation, and the municipal supply is no longer like a lottery from which one may draw an attack of typhoid, diphtheria, scarlet fever, septic sore throat or bovine tuberculosis."

### AUSTRIAN FRONT IS REPORTED BROKEN

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)

London, June 9.—Information has reached the Russian embassy in Rome that the Austrian front has been completely broken along a length of ninety-four miles to a depth of 12-13 miles, according to a Central News dispatch today from the Italian capital. The Russian advance, according to these advices now threatens to envelop the entire Austrian army in the region affected.

### Discuss Ford Problem.

Berlin, June 9 (By Wireless to Sayville).—Delegates representing German towns and industrial districts discussing the supply of food for the populous centers. It was stated that the difficulties experienced, arising mainly from local causes, have been removed.

## SOUTH CHINA'S POLITICS STILL DEEP MYSTERY

So Much Confusion Reigns That It Is Impossible to Determine Status of Many Provinces.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

Peking, April 30.—So much confusion reigns in South China that it is impossible to determine exactly the status of many of the southern provinces at this particular time. Yunnan, Kweichow and Kwangsi provinces not only declared their independence of the Peking government but allied themselves together in a movement to preserve the republic. Kwangtung, Kiangsi and Chekiang provinces have declared their independence, but have not allied themselves with the other three provinces. In other words, Kwangtung, Chekiang and Kiangsi provinces have proclaimed themselves neutral. They are protecting themselves against both the government and the rebel troops, and their action seems to have been inspired more by a desire to preserve internal peace and prevent the disturbance of ordinary commercial transactions rather than to vote against the Peking government or show sympathy with the movement for a southern republic.

### Rebels Not Harmonious.

When Kwangtung province, with the important city of Canton, declared its independence, the enemies of the Peking government felt that Yuan Shi-kai's fate was sealed. However, the revolutionary leaders at Kwangtung are so unfriendly to each other and have had so many dissensions that Kwangtung's secession seems to have little effect on the national situation.

On April 12 representatives of the warring political factions in Canton held a general meeting to discuss the situation. The leaders of the conference decided definitely that the rebels were drawn and men outside the conference room fired rifles at the members. Tong Kook-tan and Wang Kwang-ling, the superintendent of police at Canton, were killed, and Chu Chien, leader of the progressive party, was seriously wounded. Rebels have been inspired by the unsettled conditions to engage in looting the northern districts of Kwangtung, and the province has been compelled to issue a manifesto preventing both the government troops and the revolutionists from crossing its borders.

### Truce in Effect.

Meanwhile the thirty-days' truce, which was arranged with Tsai Ao, the leader of the independence movement in Yunnan province, is in effect, and there is no fighting in Sze-chuen province, which was the center of so much bloodshed early in the revolution. This armistice may be extended, it is indicated. Negotiations between Tsai Ao and the Peking government are progressing satisfactorily through the medium of Chen Yi, military governor of Sze-chuen province. Tsai Ao is quite willing that Yuan Shi-kai shall remain as president. Indeed, he insists that he must remain. But the conditions under which Tsai Ao would have him continue involve a complete change in the present form of government under which all powers center in Yuan Shi-kai. Tsai Ao demands that there shall be a popularly-elected parliament, a responsible cabinet representative of all the various provinces of China, and that the military troops in south China now engaged in the revolution shall be retained as government troops, but placed under the direction of the cabinet rather than under the personal supervision of the president.

### Not All Demanded Abandonment.

There is little co-operation between the revolutionists and the Peking government. In Yunnan, Kweichow and Kwangsi and those in the other provinces which have declared their independence, the Kwangtung revolutionists are insistent that Yuan Shi-kai must abdicate. In Kiangsi the movement has been milder, and apparently there is no clamor for Yuan Shi-kai's retirement. Although Chekiang has officially declared its independence, many of its prominent officials have maintained their loyalty to the Peking government and are not in demand for Yuan Shi-kai's abdication. Tang Shao-yi and other radical revolutionists in Shanghai are unanimous in their demand for Yuan Shi-kai's abdication, and insist that peace cannot come to China while the president continues in office.

### Discussions Help Yuan.

The absolute lack of co-ordination in the efforts of the presidents' enemies and the constant strife between various ambitious revolutionary leaders have neutralized the revolutionary movement very considerably, and played strongly into the hands of Yuan Shi-kai and his coterie. The president is now said to be quite willing to accept the guidance of a responsible premier and cabinet, and also to have a parliament selected at an election not manipulated by the central government. These concessions would reconcile Tsai Ao, who is probably the biggest leader in the revolution, as he has actually taken the field and directed the revolutionary operations. Men like Tang Shao-yi, who have conducted a campaign of publicity under foreign protection in the treaty ports, have not attracted as much attention as the leaders who have actually taken up arms and put themselves out of the agitator class into the role of military men.

Since the foregoing correspondence was written the strength of the revolutionists has increased, according to recent cable dispatches. A number of cities and towns in the provinces of Shan-si and Szechuen, together with the city of Chengtu, capital of the province of Sze-chuen, have joined the movement, and the governor of the province of Kiangsi proclaimed his neutrality.

### BIG JUDGMENT AGAINST WESTERN PACIFIC ROAD

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)

New York, June 9.—A judgment by default for approximately \$17,200,000 against the Western Pacific Railroad company was entered in the federal court here today by the New York Trust company, as trustees for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad company. The action was based upon ninety-one unpaid notes.

The Western Pacific is now in receivership. A judgment for \$8,250,000 against it was entered yesterday in favor of the New York Trust company for default of interest payments.

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7 pounds of New Potatoes.....	25c
50 pounds of Lilac Flour.....	\$1.85
10-pound can of Snowdrift.....	\$1.55
Large can of Crisco.....	\$1.10
5-pound tin box of Crispy Soda Crackers.....	50c
Quart jar of Sweet Chow-Chow.....	35c
Quart bottle of Armour's Grape Juice.....	35c
3 boxes Blackberries, Raspberries or Logan-berries.....	25c
Strawberries, per box.....	10c
Peaches, per pound.....	15c
Pie Cherries, 3 pounds for.....	25c
Genuine Sugar Peas, 2 pounds for.....	25c
3 Cantaloupes.....	25c

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Fresh Bread and Rolls Every Day in Time for Your Lunch

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### ENGLISH LIQUOR USE FURTHER RESTRICTED

(SPECIAL DISPATCH TO MORNING JOURNAL)

London, May 13.—Heavy tobacco and whiskey are to be further restricted as a precautionary measure in connection with the general scheme of war economy.

It is stated now that the ministry of munitions intends to prevent all whiskey distillation, except such as is intended for the production of a by-product, probably alcohol, which is used in the manufacture of explosives. The board of trade announces that in view of the increasing scarcity of tobacco it has withdrawn its proposal to grant licenses for the importation of tobacco purchased before February 15. It is, however, willing to grant licenses for the importation of tobacco purchased between June 1, 1915, and May 31, 1917, strictly for home consumption not exceeding one-third of the quantity imported during 1915. This does not apply to tobacco for export or for tobacco for distillation in the tropics. As the stocks held in this country amount to about two years' ordinary consumption, however, there is not likely to be any serious inconvenience to smokers.

The output of beer (restrictions) will be proposed to prevent the brewing of more than 85 per cent of their out-

put during 1916 as compared with the corresponding period of 1915.

### Noted Publisher Dies.

Washington, June 9.—John R. McLean, owner of the Washington Post and Cincinnati Enquirer, died at his home here at 2:40 o'clock this afternoon after a long illness.

Our stock contains two kinds of corn that, planted now, will mature long before frost—the Creole and the White Australian. They are both just the thing for roasting ears and also good for feeding corn. E. W. FEE.

### Auto Owners

Does your Cushion or Top Need Repairing? Back curtain lights replaced.

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They are not satisfied to merely sell Goodyear Tires, Tubes and Accessories.

Their interest continues until you have had maximum tire mileage and satisfaction, at a minimum of time, effort and expense.

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Quarts, a doz. .... 65c  
Half gallon, a doz. .... 90c  
Jelly Glasses, a doz. .... 30c

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